THE HOUSE GOES ON RECORD

IT PASSES THE ARMY BILL A REPUBLICAN OFFER OF COMPROMISE REPUBLIATED -THE REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSE OF THE BILL

FULLY BUTEAUED. The House of Representatives debated the Army bill all day Saturday. Mr. Conger proposed that the political legislation be taken out and put into a separate bill. He said that he felt authorized to assure the House that the latter measure would pass. This offer was rejected, and after a long debate the bill was passed in the form proposed by the Democrats by 148 to 122. All except two of the Greenback men voted with the Democrats. The Treasury has called in \$37,000,000 more of the fivetwenties, this being the entire loan of the consols of 1868.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL. THE VOIE UPON IT 148 TO 122, THE GREEN-BACKERS GOING OVER TO THE DEMOCRATE-STRUKING INCIDENTS OF THE DEBATE.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 6.—The Army Appropriation bill, with the new amendment to the sixth section offered on Friday, passed yesterday. All other efforts to amend it in any particular were defeated. The final vote when taken stood 148 in the affirmative to 122 in the negative. All of the Greenback ers except two, who are Republicans, voted with the Democrats. Sixteen members were absent, of whom eight-Bayne, Butterworth, Dick, Harmes, Hubbeil, Martin, Miller and Young-were Republicans; seven-Acklen, Beale, Bland, Clark (N. J.) Cox, Lay and Wells-were Democrats; and one-Russell, of North Carobna-was a Greenbacker.

The discussion, which continued from 11 a.m. nntil the final vote was taken, was devoid of many striking features. There were one or two passages which amused the House, and which called forth loud appliance from one side or the other of the chamber; but no new arguments were advanced, and nothing was said which had the least influence upon the votes of members, or which the country is likely to remember.

Mr. Sparks, who has had charge of the bill, but who has made no speeches, caused considerable merriment among the Democrats by some references to the Chicago election, and by reading some extracts from the Chicago papers on that subject. CHITTENDEN MAKES A GOOD POINT OR TWO.

My. Conttenden caused to be inserted in the record the famous letter written by Horace Greeley to Samuel J. Tilden on October 20, 1869, and read certain passages of it in the hearing of the House. This letter was not more apropos to the condition of affairs which existed when it was written than it is to the controversy now in progress in Congress. With the change of one or two expressions it might have been written for the present occasion, and it will unquestionably be used with most telling effect against the Democrats, especially during the debate on the repeal of the election laws.

Mr. Chittenden kept the House in an uproar of laughter and applause by his references to the presence of Secretary Evarts in the House on last Saturday during the delivery of General Garfield's speech.

He said:

We have had an interesting picture drawn by the artist from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) of the Secretary of State present here intimidating the Republish party on this side of the House, while the rentleman from Onio (Mr. Garfield audressed the House last Saturday. I wish to say here, in parenthesis, to the gentleman from Kenneky, that I had the honor to sit by the side of Mr. Evarts while the gentleman from Onio was delivering bis speech. [Laughter.] I will testify that the Secretary of State was in an aromal condition. [Laughter and appliance.] He was as thin as ever. [Laughter.] His possets were not stuffed. He had no shotgail near ham. I will tell the gentleman from Kentucky that he had no revolver. He had no kelfe, [Laughter]. He had no stick. [Laughter and appliance.] The gentleman from Kentucky may be reassured that he especially need not lear Mr. Evarts. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chrittenden continued as follows:

Mr. Chittenden continued as follows:

Mr. Uniteriden continued as follows:
We have had from the eloquent gentleman from
Virginia (Mr. Tucker) the traxim, to which every one of
us subscribes that he believed in "the minimum of
power and the maximum of ilberty," So does everybody, but what does he mean by the "minimum of
power". How much power? That is the point which
the American people ask these gentlemen who spin
hairs for a thousand years about the meaning of the
Constitution. The question which the American people

Remarky I flow much in New-York I and took in I will leave other sentlemen to answer questions in regard to their respective States; but I hold in my hand something that tells the story about New York. It relates to what existed there before the laws of 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 were made. You propose to day to deay to the Federal authority the power to protect peace at the polis; mx1 week you propose to repeal laws which were chaeted with great mainstaking and creat study at a time and under circumstances very different from the present, but enacted in good faith. You propose to repeal them pell-mell. You propose no substitution. You come here and propose that I, as a critical of New-York, and those I represent, shad by in fact disfranchised to a certain extent, for when you repeal these laws you disfranchise not only the

The letter of Mr. Greeley was then sent up and

Mr. McLane and ex-Secretary Robeson renewed their controversy, begun several days ago, over the cause and effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Grant Parish cases. Mr. McLane has undertaken to show that that decision destroys the election laws, while Mr. Robeson took the opposite ground, and in his brief specches of yesterday entirely demolished the Constitutional lawyer from

SOUTHERN IMPUDENCE.

One of the most impudent speeches of the day was that made by Mr. O'Connor, of the Charleston, S. C., District. This man was elected by the most gigantle frands ever perpetrated. The ballot-boxes of almost every precinct were stuffed with tissue ballots; and a large Republican majority actually means of tissue ballots and by false counting. This man had the assurance to come into the House yesterday and use such language as the following: pressed by a popular impority of the whole people of three hund of thousand, in response to the edic of the Head Centre of that party the votes of those States were stolen; and to consummate this dark crime of in-famy and robbery and perjury, this very Capitol was for a time turned fato a camp, and the gams of its com-mander were raised upon this Heast to territy into submission the representatives of the people.

REPUBLICAN SUGGESTIONS,

Mr. Conger suggested to his friends on the other side that they should agree to strike out the section of the bill under discussion. He said that should the Committee of the Whole rise and recommend to the House the introduction of a separate bill re-pealing those two sections of the Revised Statutes, so far as his side of the House was concerned, he felt authorized to say that the bill could be passed without debate and without delay, leaving the Army Appropriation bill without any objectionable feature upon it.

Mr. McMahon promptly repudiated the proposi

Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, replying to a speech by Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, made a home-thrust at the Southern Democrats to which they were utterly mable to make reply. Among other things

You went out of this Union a great many of you, you held so that Republican rule was outrageous, and you held eved that Republican rule was outrageous, and you had the Legislature, you had states, you had the Legislature, you had constitutions, you had have, you had have, you had the Congress of the Conjecture States. Why—and this is a pertinent question bonds of 1865, consols of 1868. The principal and including the work of the Republican rule was very entinessatic. Officers twill be paid on and after the 4th day of July

lican party, quoted the wiser acts of the Confederate Congress t Why have you not showed us a better way t lican parly, quoted the wiser acts of the Contectal Congress? Why have you not showed us a better way? Why have you not pointed us to the legislation of Southern States as being better than ours? Why have you not referred us to Confederate systems of finance? Why have you not referred us to Confederate adjustments of labor and capital? Why have you not shown as Confederate methods of anditing seconits and administering public affairs better than you say we have done! No such reference has ever been made. I conclude, therefore, that in the four years of your attempt to establish a government you succeeded no better than we.

Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, said that one of the laims on which this political legislation had been asked was that the presence of the troops had embarrassed voters in the exercise of the elective barrassed voters in the exercise of the ecotro-franchise. On an investigation into one of the con-tested election cases from the Sonth, he had dis-covered that the presence of the troops had not intimidated voters. On the contrary, he had found that there had been a larger Democratic vote at the poils at which troops had been present than at those at which they had not been present. The vote was then taken on the bill and amend-

The discussion upon the Legislative bill will probably begin the latter part of this week. Those pertions of the bill making appropriations simply will probably be first disposed of, general debate on the political sections being reserved until the last. The managing Democrats are putting forth all heir efforts to prevent an extended debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate, in order that Army Appropriation bill in the Senate, in order has it may be sent to the President as soon as possible, their purpose being to prevent general legislation in the House until the outcome of their present struggle is known. Probably the greater proportion of the Democratic Senators have agreed not to speak upon this bill, but it is believed that there are a few who cannot be restrained, and it is certain that the Republicans will not allow the bill to be a fail to be a ball and proportionity to present pass until they have had an opportunity to present the other side of the argument.

EXIT THE GREENBACK PARTY.

IT BREAKS ALL ITS PROMISES ON THE FIRST VOTE GOES TO PIECES, AND RECEIVES A TERRIFIC SNUB FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Wasmington, April 6.-Representatives of both f the great parties in the House of Representatives are enjoying themselves over the ridiculous ending of the Greenback party in the House of Representatives. In their final vote for the Army bill this mnibus load of men who have been threatening to move the world, abandoned their own agreement mong themselves and failed to carry out any of the declarations they were so lavish in proclaiming

As it now turns out, all the talk they have inulged in, followed by the balancing position which they have taken in speeches on the floor of the House, has been mainly in the nature of a threat, designed to influence Democrats to give them a Monday's session for the introduction of their various insane bills for National relief. Some of them, in fact, took pains to announce that their caucus decision to go against attaching political egislation upon appropriation bills was for the purpase of paying Democrats for refusing a session last Monday. By this course they supposed they would be able at least to make themselves felt, since the Democrats would, if the Greenbackers had voted with the Republicans, have been obliged to keep every man in his place in order to secure the passage of the Army bil and retain the political section.

of the Army bill and retain the political section.

At the last moment yesterday, acting under the belief that a vote with the Democrats would induce the controlling party in the House to agree to a session to-morrow, these nondescripts in politics, except two, who are really Republicans—Barlow and Forsythe—voted with the Democrats. The latter immediately showed their contempt by adjourning the House until Tuesday. By the course they have adopted the Greenbackers have virtually disbanded; and as political managers they have made themselves the laughing-stock of both parties.

HOUSE COMMITTEES TO BE ENLARGED. PEAKER RANDALL NOT YET READY TO ANNOUNCE THE APPOINTMENTS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The House Committee on Rules has authorized Mr. Blackburn to report to the House in favor of increasing the Committee on Elections from eleven to fifteen; that on Ways and Means from eleven to thirteen; that on Appropriations from eleven to fifteen; that on Commerce from eleven to fifteen; that on the Judiciary from eleven to thirteen, and that on Agriculture from eleven to fifteen. It has also fixed the membership of the Committee on Enrolled Bills at seven instead of

It is reported this evening that Speaker Randall may still further postpond the announcement of the committees, and that they may not be appointed upon Tuesday, as has been expected. He desires, it is said, to await the action of the House on the proposition to increase the membership of several of the committees to which the greater portion of the work of the House is assigned. Even of the Committee on Rules should report on Tuesday, two or three days would be required before final action could be taken. It would be necessary to recast the committees, the membership of which it is proposed to increase if the Speaker's present slate has been prepared on the basis of the old organization, as it probably has been. The appointments will probably be made sometime this week, as the pressure upon the Speaker brought to bear by many of the Democratic members in favor of completing the organization of the House is so great that Mr. Randall cannot well postpone it much longer.

The interest in the make-up of the committees is

much less than at the opening of any tecent Con-ress. The general belief is that Speaker Randail's chairman of a committee has not been reflected, the general policy of the Speaker is understood to be to promote some member who has served in a subordinate position.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. WORK TO PROMOTE THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Washington, April 6, 1879. The National Board of Health, after an almost continuous session of four days, during which some important business was transacted, finally adlourned late last night, to meet again at Atlanta on the 1st of May. The work which the Board has accomplished is briefly as follows: It has agreed upon the provisions of a bill to promote the public health fections diseases, and will transmit that measure at equest it was prepared. It has also selected a number of subjects which require immediate attention and has referred them for investigation and consideration to the various standing committees upon food adulterations, epidemic diseases, statistics, etc., and to the Executive Committee, which when the Board is not in session has full power to act in all matters not involving e expenditure of money. With a view to more careful study of contagious and epimic discases in foreign countries, the Board is appointed a special commission, which will shortly differ Havana, to investigate the yellow fever question the island of Cuba. The Board is now preparing and the island of Cuba. The Board is now preparing and will soon publish a general circular which will embody to yiews as to its own duties and the best methods to be pursued in execution of them.

A SOCIETY TO AID COLORED EMIGRATION. The organization of the National Emigration

Aid Society has been further perfected by the choice of a National Executive Committee, consisting of the folators Hamlin and Chandler, and Tetter: Representative Garfield, Charles E. Williams and Jorgensen; William E. Chandler, George C. Gorham, Joseph H. Rainey, o. South Carolina; the Rev. J. E. Rankin, A. M. Ciapp, John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, the Hon, J. M. Edward John R. Lyncu, of Mississippi, the Hon. J. M. Edwards, Professor B. T. Greener, secretary; M. M. Holland, J. M. Adams, M. Howard, H. W. Mendenhall and O. S. E. Wall. It was decided to address a letter to a certain number of gentlemen with a view of forming a National Executive Committee, stating simply the purposes and objects of the organization, which are for regulating emigration from the South to the West. In view of the necessity of inmediate assistance to persons already emigrating, the committee will be prepared to annothee soon the immed of the treasurer, to whom contributions may be sent.

AN ENTIRE LOAN CALLED IN.

owing are the descriptions of bonds;

lowing are the descriptions of bonds:
Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1868-\$50, No. 1 to No. 15,902, both inclusive; \$100, No. 1 to No. 36,779, both inclusive; \$500, No. 1 to No. 13,111, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 1 to No. 26,455, both inclusive.
Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the the United States after the 1st day of July, 1873; \$500, No. 1 to No. 2,087, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 1 to No. 7,088, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 1 to No. 1,816, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 1 to No. 2,614, both inclusive;

The bonds included in the above-mentioned numbers onstitute the entire amount outstanding of those issued under the Act of March 3, 1865, known as consols of 1868, and are the last of the United States 5-20 bonds.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, April 6, 1879.
The Secretary of the Interior has awarded the contract for the survey of the north boundry of Wyoming to R. J. Reeves, who is now engaged in running the line between Utah and Colorado.

Chief Justice Cartter heard the motion for a new trial n the case of Oliver against Cameron yesterday, and denied the application. The case will now go to the court in bane upon a bill of exceptions.

The following changes of stations have been made in the officers of the Marine Hospital Service : Surgeon E. Hebersmith is transferred from New-York to San Prancisco, and Surgeon C. N. Eilinwood from San Fran-cisco to New-York. Surgeon John Van Sant is trans-ferred from Cincinnati to Boston, and assigned to duty in charge of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea.

Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese Minister, called with Secrery Evarts at noon to-day at the Executive Mansion to ake leave of the President before departing for Madrid, whither he goes upon a diplomatic mission. After returning to the United States he will visit Peru, and perhaps other South American States. He was received in the Bine Room, and, as the Cabinet was about assembling, the members were invited in, and a very pleasant interview was had.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A LARGE LOSS IN PHILADELPHIA. NINE OR TEN BUILDINGS DESTROYED, LOSS \$750,-000-A FALLING WALL ENDANGERS HUMAN

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 .- About 1 o'clock this norning a fire broke out in the basement of the five, tory brick building on the northeast corner of Crown nd Racc-sts., occupied by the Philadelphia Burring Machine Works of James Smith & Co. and J. K. Proctor: G. Gaylor & Co., manufacturers of hat forms; Cheserman & McHenry manufacturers of passenger fare enumerators; S. R. & F. Hansell, makers of fringes and assels, and J. F. Wagner & Co., shoe manufacturers. The building cost \$220,000, and was owned by James mith & Co. The loss of the Burring Machine Company a stock and machinery is between \$40,000 and \$50,-600. Adjoining this structure was the five-story oulding on the northwest corner of Fourth and Race-sts., occupied by William Waterall & Co., dealers in paints and varnishes; I. Kobler, publisher; by the Quaker-City Shirt Factory; H. Muhr's Sons, manufacturing jewellers and Kuhn & Kobientz, button manufacturers. The next building on Fourth-st., No. 212, was occupied as a beer saloon and dwelling by F-Socieker; No. 214 was occupied by the Swift and Court. ey and Beecher Match Company. All of these buildags, with their contents, were completely destroyed.

The falling of the wall of Smith's building caused the ames to communicate to the structures on the south-ide of Race-st. The four-story building at the southcorner of Fourth and Race-sts., occupied by A. W. Stewart & Sous, booksellers and stationers, was badly burned, and the following buildings and their contents were destroyed: Nos. 402, 404 and 406, a five-story building, uno-coupled, but formerly used by Thackara, Buck & Co.; Nos. 408, 410 and 412, the warehouse of Whitall, Tatem & Co., manufacturers of draugists' glassware; No. 414, beer saloon of F. Fruh; No. 416, J. E. Hoover & Co.'s link and stationery store; No. 418, saloon of J. Leonard on first floor, shoo factory of Jas. Ryan, and on upper stories shoe factories of Davis Brus, and R. Beck; No. 420, saloon of J. Hammer, and in the rear three dwelling houses.

Whitall, Tatem & Co.'s warehouse was completely demolished, no portion of the walls remaining. The building was owned by the estate of J. M. and I. F. Whitall. The shock, which was valued at \$30,000, is covered by insurance.

On the west side of Fourth-st., below Race, several buildings were badly damaged.

The total loss is estimated at \$750,000.

Albert Fruh, thirty-lwo years old, a saloon-keeper of No. S12 Vine-st., was engaged in assisting his brother Frederick in the yard of the latter's saloon at No. 414 Race-st., when the wall of Whitall, Tatem & Co.'s warehouse fell. Both were struck by the falling wall. Albert was removed to his home and ded carly this morning. Frederick, who is forty years of age, had his head and right am seriously cut, and was removed to the hospital. oled by A. W. Stewart & Sous, booksellers and

SERIOUS FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

THE LOSS OVER \$400,000-THREE LIVES LOST. North Fifth-st. Friday night, and was threatening at first, but was under control at midnight, and had not extended beyond the block in which it started. The fire began in one of the upper floors of Mack & Co., and burned so rapidly that nearly the whole building buildings occupied by Appleton, Noves & Mande, Mack & Co. and S. M. Hamilton & Co., Nos. 500, 502, 504 and 506 North Fifth st., and the store of J. H. Meyers & Brother, No. 420 Washington-ave., were burned. They cost Mercantile Block and Real Estate Association. The Appleton, Noyes & Mande building was damaged about 20,000. The Mack & Co. building was nearly a total oss, say \$50,000, and Meyers & Brother's store was gured in the rear to the extent of \$5,000. The total as was between \$400,000 and \$500,000. There was at in small sums among a large number of companies.

"Billy "Rentz was terribly crushed by a falling wall and died on his way to the hospital. Another fireman, named Neissen, was also killed. The body of George W. Farrant, the business agent of the National Guard Association, whose armory was in an upper story on Verandah-row, was taken from the rains in the morning with arms and legs burned off and face frightfully roushed. Mr Farrant was in a rear room of the armory, booking after some cases of rifles, and it is supposed that part of the root

were buried this aftereson with special and imposing

were furied thes aftereoon with special and imposing ceremonies. The bodies by in clate at the Seventh Sircet Engine House, and were visited by thousands of persons. The funeral correge was one of the largest ever seen in Et. Louis, Funeral services were also held at St. John's Episcopal Church over the remains of George W. Farrant. A company of the National George G. Farrant. A companies: James S. Smith & Co., lous, \$220,000; in surance, \$65,000. Paidadelphia Burring Works, \$40,00; faily Insured at Insurance G. Farrant. A Co., lous Science of Insurance G. F. G. Taylor & Co., \$25,000; in a estimate of insurance. S. G. Taylor & Co., \$25,000; in a estimate of insurance. Chesterman & McHany, \$4,000; in a stimate of marrance. While Harrant Co. Louis Science G. Farrant & Co. Louis Science; independent of marrance. While Marrant & Co. Louis Science; independent of the fourth floor to the collect of the series of the collects are not recovered the marrance with malmissed levely and perclains slones. These were precipitated from the fourth floor to the collect of the first collects are not recovered the marrance of the fourth floor to the collect of the first collects are not recovered the marrance of the collects are not recovered the marrance, Marrantal & Co., lous Science of the fourth floor to the collect of the first collects are not recovered the marrance, Ind. Tates & Co., \$30,000, half marrant & \$50,000, half marrant & \$6,000, half m

CHEMICAL COPPER WORKS.

Phienixville, Penn., April 6.-The Chemical Copper Works, owned by the Chemical Copper Com-pany, of New-York, were destroyed by fire this after-noon, t.ess, \$25,000. The building is insured in the Franklin insurance Company of Philodelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PAUL BOYTON PLOATS DOWN TO CAIBO.
CARD, BL. April 6.—Paul Boyton arrived at the outh of the Onlo River at 4 o'clock yesterday alternoon.

PROST IN THE SOUTH

SCRANTON, Penu., April 6.—The strike of the Eric Company's miners at spring Brook ended yesterday norming. The men returned to work without securing the senstatement of the ten miners discharged by the company or refusing to clean their coal.

next, and the interest will cease on that day. The foi- THE ZULUS STILL DEFIANT.

PEARSON IN GREAT DANGER. REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING FOR HIS RELIEF-IN DIGNATION AT ATHENS-SOPHIA TO BE A CAPI-

Colonel Pearson and the British forces who are hemmed in at Ekowe, Zululand, are still in a critical position, although he has established communication with the Tugela River by means of signals. Reinforcements continue to arrive in Natal. The Greeks are indignant at the disregard for their claims shown by Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury. The Bulgarians have decided that Sophia shall be the capital of the principality. Lord Lorne's intention to be guided by the British Privy Council in regard to M. Letellier, causes much excitament

EKOWE STILL SURROUNDED. PROVISIONS RUNNING SHORT-TROOPS PREPARING

TO RESCUE HIM. Cape Town, March 18, 1879, via Maderia. Cham, Cetywayo's brother, with his eldest son and 300 warriors, surrendered unconditionally on the 24 of March, and are now in Colonel Wood's camp. Cham is supposed to be an aspirant for Cetywayo's throne. There has been no important military move ment against the Zulus. Ekowe is still surrounded, the road leading there being defended by a large force of road teading there being derended by a large lottee Zulus. The relieving force under Colonel Law is still on the lower Togela River. It consists of three companies each of the 3d and 88th Regiments, and a portion of the naval brigade of the iron-clad Shah. The 57th Regiment has landed at Durban, from Ceylon, and is now morehing to join Colonel Law. The latest intelligence from Ekowe is that the garrison are well, but their provisions are running short. Cetyways of sreported to be organizing a large army at the Royal Kraal.

The steamer Pretoria with the 91st Highlanders, ar rived at Durban on the 16th of March; the Dublin Castle, with a battation of the 60th Rifles, at Capetown on the 15th of March, and the Manora, with a battery of artillery, at Simon's Bay on the 17th of March.

Sir Bartle Frere has gone to Pretoria. Two forts on the border of Chief Secocoeni's country have been evacuated by the British.

Colonel Pearson has established communication with the Tugela River by means of signals.

CETYWAYO'S ATTITUDE. LONDON, April 6, 1879.

Commenting on the Zulu war, The Daily News says "If Cetywayo should be willing, or if his people should force him to make peace on such terms as are compati ble with the future case and security of the colonies, there can be no reason for aiming at further revenue for the sake of example. The extermination of the Zulus, for which some of the colonists are now elamoring, is not necessary for future peace." The Pall Mall Gazette

THE FRENCH AMNESTY. President Grevy has signed a further numerous list of

THE PRENCH ELECTIONS. Elections take place to-day in France for twenty-one members of the Chamber of Deputies. They attract but little attention. In eighteen districts Republican candidries only have been nominated. In one, that of St. Nataire, a Legitimist candidate is running without opposition. Bonapartist and Republican candidates contest one district in the Department of the Haute-Garonne. In the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris the Chainps Elyseés, Bonapartist, Orleanist and Clerical candidates are running.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE. The French Senate has adjourned until the 8th of May and the Chamber of Deputies until the 15th of May. THE GREEKS INDIGNANT.

The recent statements of Lords Beaconsfield and Salis bury in the House of Lords cause indignation and anxiety in Atnens. It is believed that disturbances will occur in Greece, unless the recommendations of the Berlin Congress respecting the frontier are executed. THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

The Assembly, at yesterday's sittings, resolved that Sophia should be the capital of the principality, but that the coronation of the Prince shall be held at Tirnova. REDUCING WAGES.

cepted the reduction of 15 per cent, and it is believed that all will necept. DUTIES ON FOREIGN SHIPS.

Prince Bismarck intends to impose extra dues upon ships carrying foreign flags. THE BINDERPEST IN AUSTRIA.

The rinderpest is becoming increasingly formidable in Bohemia. Several hundred places are now affected OTTOMAN APPAIRS.

The Grand Vizier has commenced negotiations for the conversion of the Ottoman debts contracted in England and France. The basis of the scheme is the assignment concentration of rangism and reench delegates. In the Council of Ministers, the Grand Vizier, Kheredden Pacha, Protested against the Sulfan's proposal to banish without trial a number of persons suspected of plotting against the Sulfan.

THE ANGLO-AMPRICAN CATTLE TRADE.

The order of the Privy Council, under which cattle from the United States may be transhipped in the Victoria Docks, London, to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign cattle market at Deptford, is a mere mut-ter of detail for facilitating the transportation of Amer-ean cattle to Deptford, which is the place where slaugh-ter-houses are provided. The order does not affect the existing quarantine regulations

THE AFEICAN SLAVE TRADE. Gordon Pacha, Governor-General of Southern Egypt, reports that the capture of all the slave depots is con-

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE. The Observer says advices from Paris state that M. Pouver-Quertict's Atlantic Cable Company will, on April 15, open books for subscriptions for 40,000 share of 500 frames (\$98) each, at 2½ premium. As the com-imal capital for the commany provides for \$2,000 shares, the present allotment apparently restricts the scheme to a sincle cable from firest to New-York instead of two, as originally intended.

THE AFRICAN CABLE. The steamer Kangaroo, with part of the cable to be aid between Natat and Aden, will leave the Thomes to morrow for Natal via the Suez Caral. The Natal and Zanzibar section will be open for business in July. This will place South Africa within a week's communication of London. The remainder of the line will be completed before the end of the present year.

RELIEF FOR THE JEWS. Both Chambers in Roumania have passed by large majorities the third rending of the declaration affirming the necessity of revising the Constitution in order to remove the disabilities of the Jews.

MOVING TO PARIS.

Panis, April 6, 1879. M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, speaking at a sanquet last night, predicted, in regard to the return of the Chambers to Paris, that after explanations had been exchanged the Serane would take the same course as the Chamber of Deputies. The majority in the Senate were well aware that union was as necessary now as in

AN EAST ROUMELIAN REVOLT FEARED. Apprehensions exist of an insurrection in Eastern Reumena in the interval between Russian evacuation

THE GERMAN TOBACCO TAX. The German Federal Council yesterday accepted in all essential particulars the committee's recommendations respecting the tobacco tax.

AFGHANS READY TO REVOLT.

LONDON, Monday, April 7, 1879.

The Times's dispatch from Peshwaur says many officers intimate with Afghan politics consider that peace is desirable even if the British do not obtain that peace is desirable even if the British do not obtain the cession of Kuram. It is believed beyond doubt that all the frontier tribes are only waiting for a signal from Yakoob Khan to make an attack the moment negotia-tions are broken off. The Timer's reports from Lahore concerning Yakoob Khan's intentions are conflicting, but the report that he is disposed to come to terms gains greater credence here.

TERRORISM IN RUSSIA. LONDON, Monday, April 7, 1879. The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says

the Russian police have arrested one Battkevitch, a Polish Lithuanian, who is supposed to be the person who shot at Chief of Police Drentelm. The latter has received more threatening letters. He has proferred his resignation to the Czar, who has declined to account. THE KHEDIVE AND HIS MINISTERS.

LONDON, April 6, 1879. A dispatch to The Observer from Cairo says the Khedive, without consulting his Ministers, has drafted a budget in opposition to that submitted by Minister Rivers Wilson. Seventy Pachas and ninety civil officers have signed this document, which piedges the Government to henceforth pay the interest on the

public debt in full canctually. The Khedive intends to submit this budget to the Powers. He professes his readiness, in case of the resignations of Ministers Wilson and De Bilgezers, to guarantee the maintenance of the constitutional régime.

PAPAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Monday, April 7, 1879. The Standard's dispatch from Rome says: "Cardinal Nena, the Papal Secretary of State, has received an important dispatch from Bismarck. The difficulties preventing an understanding with Germany are probably ended. Several ecclesiastics who separated from the Church because of the Proclamation of Infallibility, have secretly submitted to the Pope, and more are expected to follow their example."

> THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. LISBON, April 5, 1879.

The United States frigate Constitution sails

on Sunday from Lisbon for the United States. CENSURING LORD LORNE.

Toronto, April 5 .- There is much excitement throughout Canada regarding the case of Lieutenant-Governor Leteilier, of the Province of Quebec. The Quebec Legislature recently passed a vote of censure on the Lieutenant-Governor for the manner in which he dismissed his Ministers. Sir John A. Mac-Donald, the Premier and the rest of the Privy Council, took cognisance of this vote, and recently informed the Letellier. Lord Lorne, however, replied that he would first submit the matter to the British Privy Council. This course has given offence to some Canadians, and Mr. Mousseau has given notice that he will move in the Dominion Parliament on Monday that "this House is of the opinion that the fact of submitting the advice of the Privy Council of Canada to the review of Her Majesty's advisers in Eugland upon questions which are ely of an administrative character under the Briti North American act of 1867 is subversive of the princi-ples of responsible government to Caunda." The mo-thor cannot possibly be reached before week after next, even if then unless it shall be moved as an

THE MEXICAN EXHIBITION.

Mexico, March 30 .- Six hundred mechanics and laborers are engaged on the Exhibition Building which is making rapid progress. Schors Riva Palacia and Schastin Camacho, it is believed, have offered to advance the Government a loan of \$200,000 toward completing the Exhibition Building at an early day.

THE VANDERBILT DEBT TO MR. GREELEY.

OF \$61.187 OWED BY CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT, NEARLY \$50,000 HAS BEEN PAID-THE RE-MAINDER TO BE PAID TO-DAY.

Negotiations have been in progress for several days for the settlement of the claims of the daughters of the late Mr. Greeley against Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. These negotiations will probably be concluded to-day.

of Mr. Greeley in registered bonds, \$30,000; certi fied checks, \$16,000, and in cash \$3,187, making a total of \$49,187. He has given further two notes for \$6,000 each to the two daughters on time, with 7 per cent interest, but the holders having expressed a desire to be paid, he promised to pay them Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith and her sister, Miss Ga-

C. J. Vanderbilt has already paid to the daughters

brielle Greeley, are staying in the city awaiting the final settlement of the old claims held by their father. They express confidence in the disposition of Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt to complete his payment of the full amount of the claim, as mutually agreed upon, as he has promised to do to-day.

Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt said yesterday: "In paying this debt I acted wholly from a long-settled purpose and without suggestions from any quarter. Whether or not my brother, William Vanderbilt, has been applied to I had no knowledge until to-day. I am now credibly informed that he did desire the payment, but the fact was not communicated to me until to-day."

A FIGHT AT A CHRISTENING.

A young child of Peter Lyons, who lives at No. 37 Park-st., was christened last evening, and the ceremony was attended by several friends of the famoccasion was provocative of hilarity, and late in the evening a quarrel sprang up between Lyons, John Kerrigan and his son Owen, who live in the same house, and Alexander McDonaid, of Jersey City. During the altercation Owen Kerrigan struck McDonaid on the head with a hatchet, causing a severe wound; he also struck the happy father on the head, but in consideration probably of his emetions, inflicted only a slight scalp wound. McDonaid retailated by giving John Kerrigan a blow on the hand with his knife; the wound was serious. McDonaid and the older Kerrigan the land with his knite; the wound was serious. McDonald and the eider Kernigan were lasten to the Chambers Sirect Hospital, while Owen Kernigan was confined at the Fourth Precinct Police Station accompanied by Lyons, who being slightly wounded was held for intoxication.

A SERIOUS CHARGE NOT PROVED.

George McEwen, a butcher, nineteen years old, died on Saturday in the Presbyterian Hospital in Seventeenth st. He had been taken to the ospital last October suffering from abcesses on various hospital last October suffering from abcesses on various parts of the body. Inflammation of the knee-joint set in and made necessary the amputation of his leg a few weeks ago. In his timess Mr. McEwen told the physicians that he had been clubbed by a policeman two years ago, and that his health had some declined. Coroner Wolfman was informed of this fact yesterday. An autopsy had already been made by the hospital physicians which falled to furnish any proof that death had been caused by such an injury. A preliminary examination yesterday satisfied the coroner that McEwen had died of scrothlous abcesses.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL SIGNED.

ALBANY, April 5.-The Governor has signed the General Appropriation bill for the support of the

DRUNKEN QUARREL ENDING DISASTROUSLY. James Short was in the hall of No. 24 Thamer-st., about 4 p. m. yesterday, fighting with an unknown man. They were both intoxicated, and Short is unfavorably known in the neghborhood. Watle the row was in progress, John schoffeld, age twenty-three, who lives on the third floor of No. 24 Thomas-st., entered the had to go up stairs He was also under the influence of liquor and was soot drawn into the quarrel. Short studealy drew a knife and plunged it into Schodled's abdomer and again into his hip. Schodled sank to the floor, and was carried to the Chimbers Street Hospital, where is now lies in a crailest condition. The doctors say that the wound in his stomach is a very damperous one, and may result fatally. Short made his oscape after the stabbing, and has not yet been arrested.

DECORATION OF A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT. NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.-The Confederate menument in Greenwood Cometery was decorated this afternoon, Between 8,000 and 10,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. Local military organizations and associations under command of John Glynn, participated. A prominent feature was the reception of delegations from the Grand Army of the Republic and Union sailors and soldiers, who pre-sented theral efferings, and the response of Capitain York A. Woodward, of the Grand Army of the Republic Cap-tain Metillessey and Dr. Martin, of the Canonicus, served an Colonel Geynn's staff.

A RACE CONVENTION IN LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, April 6 .- A call has been

issued, signed by many prominent colored elergymen, teachers and social directors of the colored people of this State, for a convention to meet in New-Orleans on April 17, to consider the condition of their race in Louisiana.

A SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.

PITISTON, Fenn., April 6.—Horace P. Messenger, fifts five years old, dropped dead here yesterday afternoon. The cause of his death is supposed to have been heart discuss.

A MURDERER WHO ESCAPES,

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—Last might the jury in the case of Warren Tate, who murdered William Laye in the corridor of the Cont. House in this city on the right of september last, prought in a vertice of not girlly.

THE MURDER OF A LONELY WOMAN.

THE MURDER OF A LONELY WOMAN,
COHOES, N. Y., April 6.—Catharine Duns
a maidee lady fifty years of nee, residing on the Burtood three nules west of Cohoes, was found with her
all from ear to expressionally. The country is being si
n search of the murderer.

in search of the manderer.

SIN AND SUICIDE.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, April 6.—Henry Watt, a cigarmaker of this city, and Louise Filter, his wite's ester, look
prussic acid here, and died within a few minutes of each other.
Investigation revealed the fact that improper relations
probably existed between them. propably existed between them.

RED MEN RAIDING THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 6.—Indians who are beleved to be strarging Sloux and Gros-Ventres from the
north, are rabing the Yellowstone Valley. They ran all the
whites in the vicinity of Terry's Landing, on the Yellowstone,
into mulitary posts, and captured all the horses and cattle. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A BRUTAL CRIME RECALLED.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CHISOLM'S WIDOW. THE BODIES OF THE MURDERED FATHER AND

CHILDREN REBURIED IN PENNSYLVANIA-REC-OLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACRE-A CRY FOR JUSTICE.

SIR: As the columns of your paper first gave to

the country the story that thrilled the hearts of the people with indignation at the Chisolm massacre, I hope you will find room for the inclosed letter from Mrs. Chisolm, giving an account of the reinterment in Pennsylvania of bodies of the martyrs. If I may judge from the letters still received by myself as secretary of the Chisolm Monument Association, the interest awakened by the first telling of the story is neither dead nor buried in the hearts of this people. An ex-soldler from La Porte, Ohio, writes: "If your work fails in the least particle, it will be a disgrace to every true man and woman in the country." Surely it should not fail. The book which introduces to the country the true state of society in Kemper County, Miss., should go all over the land, and the monument to filial devotion should be built, but the funds received as yet have not been enough to cover the expenses of the second edition of the book-an appendix to which relates the wonderful story of Walter Riley's heroism and truth. Threat-Chisolm put him up to the murder of Gulley, and promised life and freedom if he did, this brave colored boy chose to die on the scaffold rather than tell an untruth about Chisolm, the friend of his race, The whole particulars of the event should be read

Parlor readings for the benefit of the Chisolm fund have been tried with success, and the sale of the book can be promoted in this way by women of our land who are interested in the object. That there are many such we still hope. H. C. INGEUSOLL, Secretary Chisolm Monument Association,

by every one who wishes to measure the element

which the colored man throws into politics.

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1879.

MES, CHISOLM'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1879. My DEAR FRIEND: One month from to-day and two years will have passed since the terrible 29th of April, 1877, which those who blackened with crime that sunny Sabbath, jestingly or threateningly, according to their mood, call the "black Sunday." In answer to your kindly re-quest that I should write you when I succeeded in bringing away the remains of my husband and children who on that day fell marryrs to the unhallowed hate of

the two hundred so-cailed "best citizens of Kemper County," Miss., I now address you. For weary months I have planned and been disap-pointed in my hopes, till my heart grew sick, but on the 4th of the present month I received from our true friend, Mr. Charles Rosenbaum, a telegram telling me they had been sent by express. Three days later came a letter giving me particulars. When they were dism-terred the coffins were found in so perfect a state they were not even soiled. These coffins were inclosed in

baxes lined with zine and soldered, and the name of each dear occupant was written thereon. These details were very grateful to me. Heft Washington the morning of the 5th of the press ent mouth, passing through Harrisburg, where my son Clay loined me, and we proceeded to Lock Haven, the county seat of Clinton County, Pennsylvania, Here we were met by Mr. J. C. Sigmund, of the town of Salona, which lies in a rich valley between two mountain ranges, about five miles from Lock Haven. My kind friends advised me not to attempt the meeting with those, my beloved, who are called dead; but with me, in my thoughts awake, and in my dreams asleep, they are always present, and I felt that next to meeting them in Heaven, I desired to be with them once more on earth. All nature was robed in spotless snow, as if in emblem of their own purity. The mountain-tops on every side pointed up-ward, and the evergreens on their sides reminded me that Heaven is eternal. I need not tell you of the graceful welcome extended by Mr. Sigmund's family and the friends of his household who were there. You can easily perceive that those who had so gener-ously profered me for my friends the hos-pitality of a grave among the grand scenery of their mountain nome, knew how to make it

acceptable. I cannot tell you of that night. I wender that even I, who have lived through so much, did not die before it was over. And yet, O, my God! the delightful happiness of once more being assembled an unbroken tamily eircle under the same roof-my husband, myself-Cornelia the first to awaken parental love in our hearts, Johnte the first sacrifice on he altar of filmi love-Clay and Willie. Truly, dear madam, amid all my serrows I always remember I am his wife and their mother. I hug it ever to my heart as the sweetest, most omforting memory, giving promise that the Father will not forget me nitogether, however much I may be called to endure. In the hours of the night I lived over the beautiful twenty years of my matried life to the last; and over and again could I hear Johnnie, my brave, delicate boy, the last words he spoke to Mother, if I leave father they will kill bim!" He did not leave him and, true to his words, the vile demon killed "anybody who gets in the way of my shooting Judge Chisolin"; killed him, first shooting off, with deliberation, his hand, and then piercing his heart. I heard my husband's last whisper, "Jesus, Father-wife, precious wife," Cornelia's last sweet words as I gave her a white hily; "Mamma, you've a sick baby this morning." Again I saw her little white tingers hold it up and whisper, "Manama, how fine!" "Yes," said I, "it is the emblem of parity," and over and again she whispered the words "purity," I told her the

girl. She smiled back at me, and in an hour God had healed her wounds and made her well in Heaven. " Of the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." But it is hard to perceive why the bravest nd grandest of men; the fairest, gentlest, most fearlessof boys; the most delicate, winsome rosebud of girls should in time of " peace" (i) (anarchy) be called on to die by the brutal hands of those incarnate demons who were styled men-to die fer a country which "does not see the legal means to punish the guilty murderers"-hard for the wife and mother of those three to comprehend. May that God who has justice as well as mercy among his attributes environ with his direct curses the apologists, the instigators and the foul perpetrators of the murder of the five persons who fell victims to their hate on the 29th day of April,

angels in Heaven were not more pure than my baby-

A. D. 1877. - Amen ! The morning after my arrival at Salona, I was invited own to the tamily parlor; there I found all assembled. The sen, young Mr. Sigmund, read a portion of the Scripture appropriate to the circumstances, and all kneeling, a lady present raised her soft low voice in prayer. The prayer was not a ourden of complaints that the Lord had so neglected us, as we are prone too often to make, but seemed an earnest expression of thanks for all His mercies. The day proved bitter cold, with a driving rain direct from the north, and a heavy snow under foot, yet, when all repaired to the Methodist Church, about 10 o'clock, the large house was full, 10 the pulpit were the paster, the Rev. L.
G. Heck, the Rev. R. H. Fletcher, the Rev. Mr. Diven. and the Rev. L. I. Haughawaut. The Rev. Mr. Diven was the principal speaker. He recapitulated many CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH of the facts, paid a beautiful trionte to the patriotism of the father, the filial devotion of the son, and the wonderful love of the daughter, which overcame every sense of natural timidity and made her forget seif and gladly die for her father. I remember he thanked the man who made it possible they could find a resting place in the midst of their neighborhood; and in the name of the community at large bade both the dead and the living members of my husband's family welcome in their midst; assured his hearers that there would be a menument erected, and bade them note the moral it would point. 'Tway said that

notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, people

were gathered in from ten or twelve miles;

and I heard it said afterwards that if the

day had been fine the cemetery itself would not have

held the number. The fine Salona band volunteered

their attendance, preceding the precious remains, plays

ing a solemnly sweet dirge. At the grave were gathered

a great number, and after the burial service once more